

NOTES ON NEW AND NOTEWORTHY PLANTS. LXI

Harold N. Moldenke

HYMENOPYRAMIS PARVIFOLIA var. *NITIDA* Moldenke, var. nov.

Haec varietas a forma typica speciei laminis foliorum supra glaberrimis nitidisque recedit.

This variety differs from the typical form of the species in having the upper surface of its leaves completely glabrous and very shiny.

The type of the variety was collected by Kai Larsen, Supee S. Larsen, I. Nielsen, and T. Santisuk (no. 31821) in an open deciduous dipterocarp forest, at an altitude of 600 meters, 15 km. northeast of Chaiyaphum, 15°50' N., 102°05' E., in eastern Thailand, on August 14, 1972, and is deposited in the Herbarium Jutlandicum at Aarhus University, Risskov, Denmark. The collectors describe the plant as a shrub 2-3 meters tall.

LATHYRUS LATIFOLIUS f. *ALBIFLORUS* Moldenke, f. nov.

Haec forma a forma typica speciei corollis albis recedit.

This form differs from the typical form of the species and from all its many other named forms in having pure white corollas. It is actually a color form of what has been called *L. latifolius* f. *lanceolatus* Freyn., which has pink-purple corollas.

The type of the new form was collected by Alma Lance Moldenke and Harold Norman Moldenke (no. 27450) on fences and along roadside hedgerows at Roxbury, Franklin County, Pennsylvania, where it was abundantly naturalized among typical f. *lanceolatus* plants, on June 29, 1973, and is deposited in the Lundell Herbarium at the University of Texas.

PAEPALANTHUS PLANIFOLIUS var. *GLOBULIFER* (Alv. Silv.) Moldenke & Smith, comb. & stat. nov.

Paepalanthus globulifer Alv. Silv., Fl. Mont. 1: 240-241, pl. 160. 1928.

TEIJSMANNIODENDRON BINTULUENSE Moldenke, sp. nov.

Arbor; ramulis pedunculisque rhachidisque sympodiisque ramiisque inflorescentiae petiolisque petiolulisque densissime fulvo-tomentosis; foliis trifoliolatis; petiolis ca. 7 cm. longis; petiolulis 2-3 cm. longis; laminis foliolorum anguste ellipticis 24-29 cm. longis 6-8 cm. latis ad apicem acuminatis ad basin acutis supra glabris subtus breviter pubescentibus; inflorescentiis terminalibus paniculatis; bracteolis numerosis perspicuis anguste lanceolatis acuminatis dense fulvo-tomentosis; corollis purpureis.

Tree, about 15 feet tall, with a trunk girth of 6 inches; bark surface light-brown, smooth; branchlets obtusely tetragonal, very

densely fulvo-tomentose, the nodes very greatly swollen and corky; leaf-scars large, prominently raised, subcircular; leaves 3-foliolate; petioles stoutish, about 7 cm. long, very densely fulvo-tomentose, abruptly swollen and corky at the apex; petioles stoutish, 2--3 cm. long, very densely fulvo-tomentose, conspicuously ampliate at the base; leaflet-blades thin-coriaceous, narrowly elliptic, 24--29 cm. long, 6--8 cm. wide, rather long-acuminate at the apex, entire, gradually acute at the base, glabrous above, short-pubescent beneath with not very dense pubescence, the hairs simple, irregular, brownish, much reduced on the lamina itself but present on even the smallest veins and veinlets; vein and veinlet reticulation rather conspicuous above and prominent beneath; inflorescence terminal, paniculate, with about 2 pairs of side branches, very densely fulvo-tomentose throughout; peduncles similar to the branchlets, about 8 cm. long; sympodia similar, about 4--4.5 cm. long; bractlets subtending the individual flowers numerous, conspicuous (in bud), narrowly lanceolate, 5--7 mm. long, densely fulvo-tomentose; flower-buds purplish; corolla purple, the filaments and style lighter; stamens 4.

The type of this very distinctive species was collected by Paul Chai (no. S.31713 of the Forest Department of Sarawak) in a mixed dipterocarp forest on a low ridge in the Segan Forest Reserve, Bintulu, 4th Division, Sarawak, on September 17, 1972, and is deposited in my personal herbarium at Plainfield, New Jersey. The collector records the vernacular name "entaempuloh" for the plant. It was erroneously distributed as T. sinclairii Kosterm., a unifoliolate species.

A FIFTH SUMMARY OF THE VERBENACEAE, AVICENNIACEAE, STILBACEAE,
DICRASTYLIDACEAE, SYMPHOREMACEAE, NYCTANTHACEAE, AND
ERIOCAULACEAE OF THE WORLD AS TO VALID TAXA,
 GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION, AND SYNONYMY.

Supplement 3

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Since the publication of my original work under this title on December 22, 1971, no less than 5,216 new herbarium specimens of these groups have passed through my hands for study and annotation -- 2,154 of these since the publication of my last previous (second) supplement on February 6, 1973 -- bringing to 218,135 the number of such specimens examined to date. So many new geographic records and emendations or corrections of previous ones have in this manner come to light, and so much new literature has come to hand, that it seems best to publish a third supplement now for the benefit of the many botanists at present engaged in a number of local or regional floras. The